

The extension of Statistical Entropy Analysis to chemical compounds

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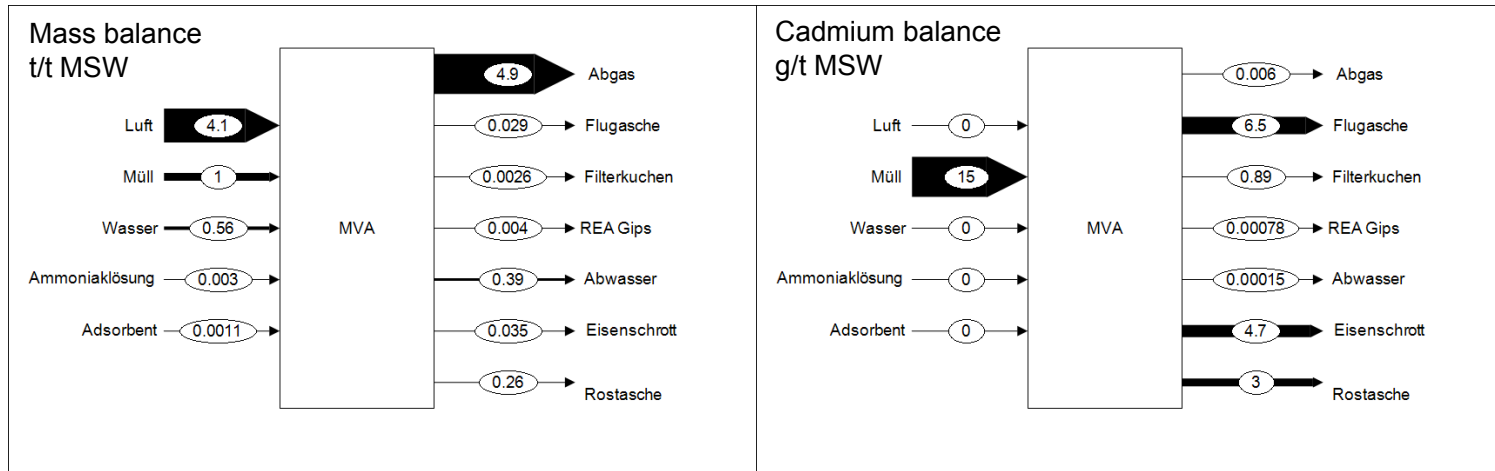
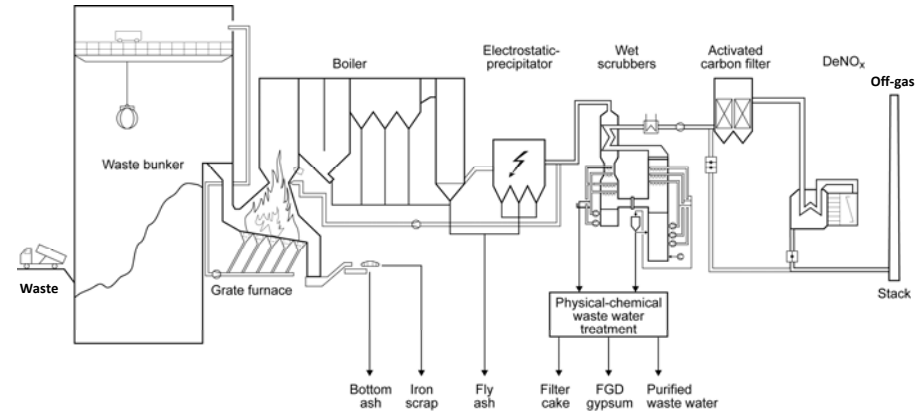
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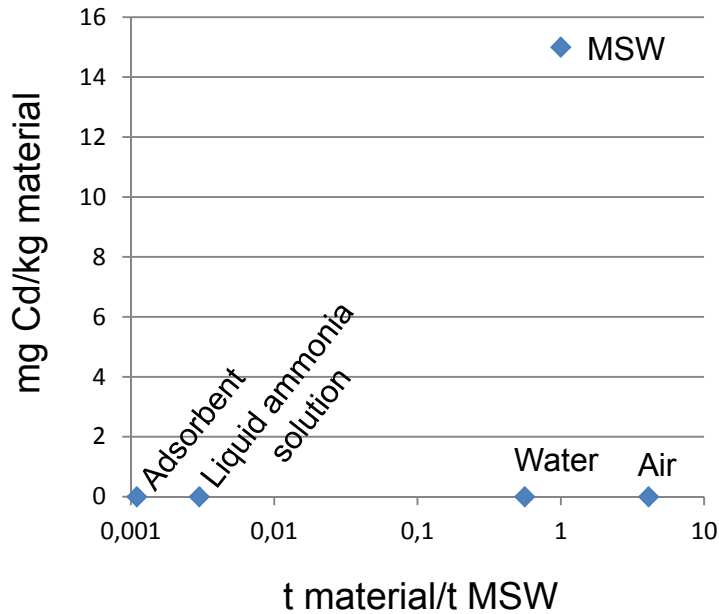
1. Introduction to Statistical Entropy Analysis (SEA)
2. Why is extension required?
3. Applications of extended SEA (eSEA)

Initial question: concentrating or diluting?

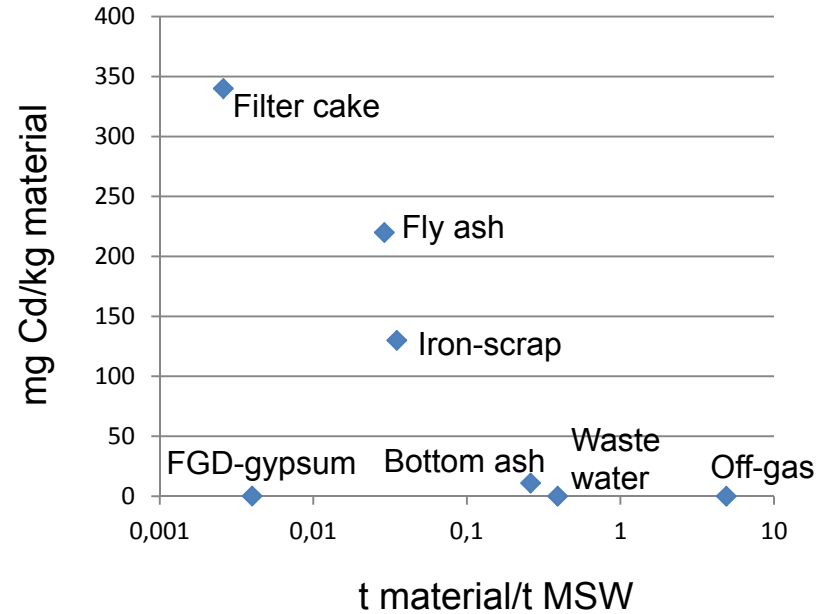


A process changes distributions

Input distribution



Output distribution

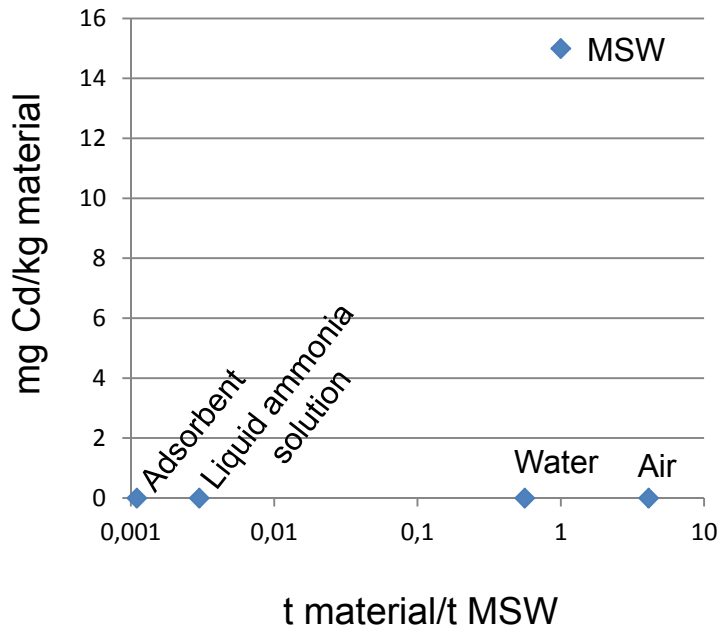


Input distribution

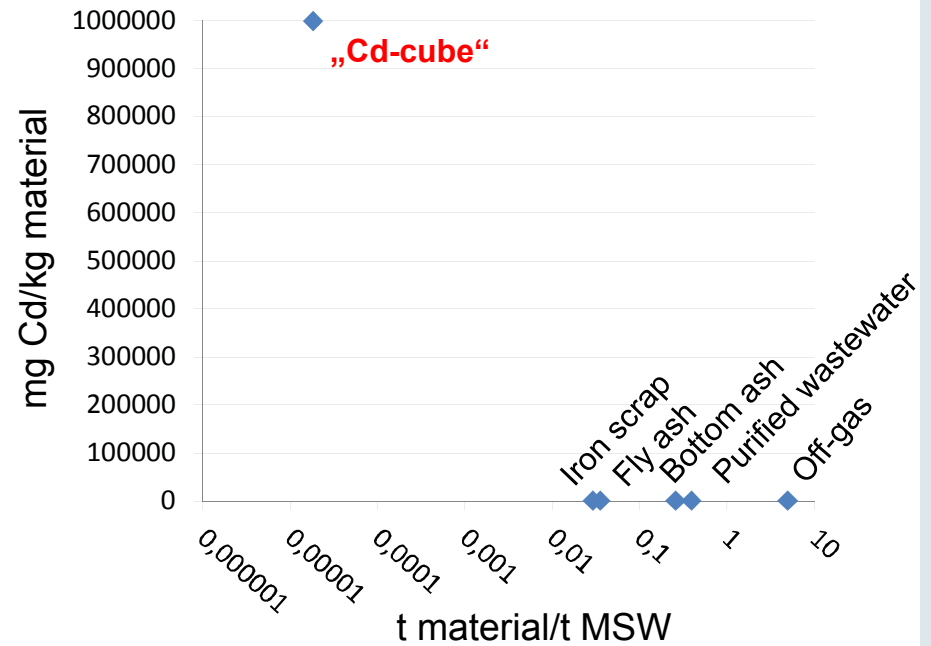


Output distribution

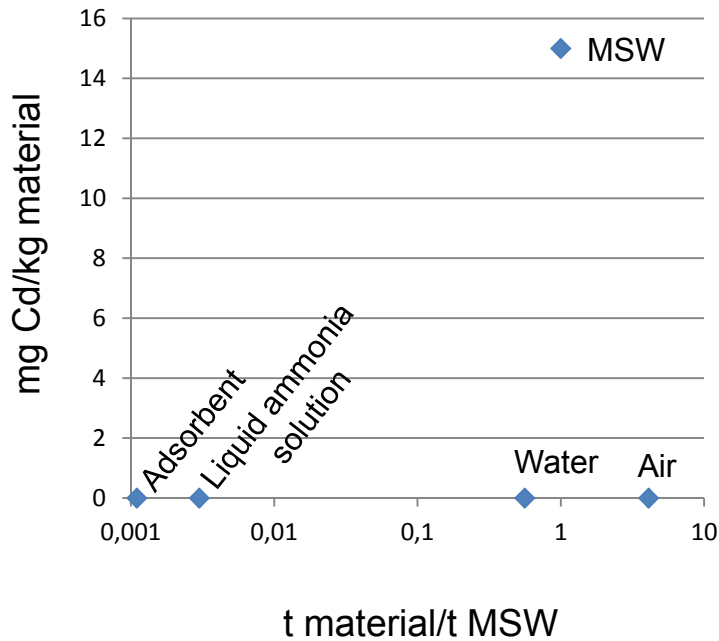
Input distribution



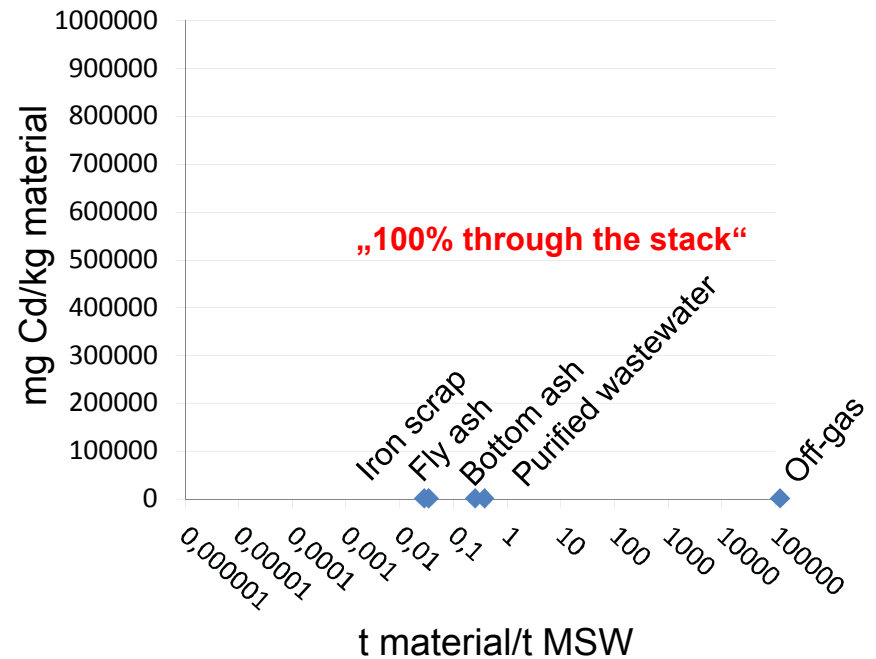
Optimal output distribution



Input distribution



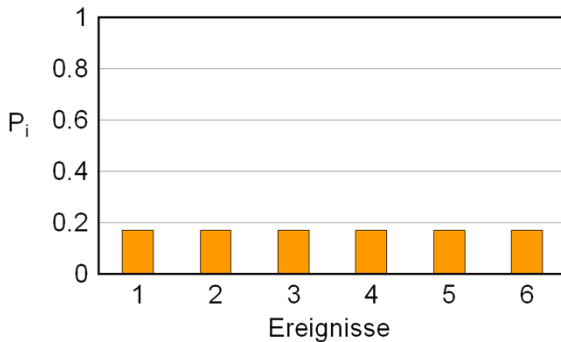
The „worst“ output distribution



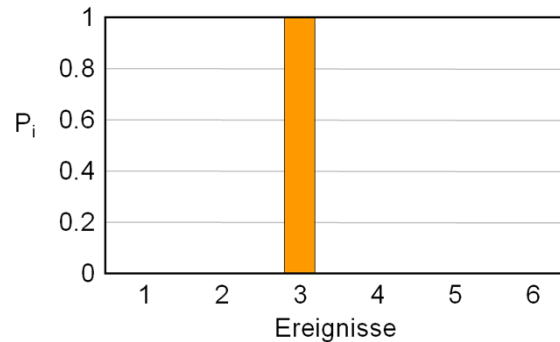
In the science of *descriptive statistics* the entropy is a measure to quantify any distribution.



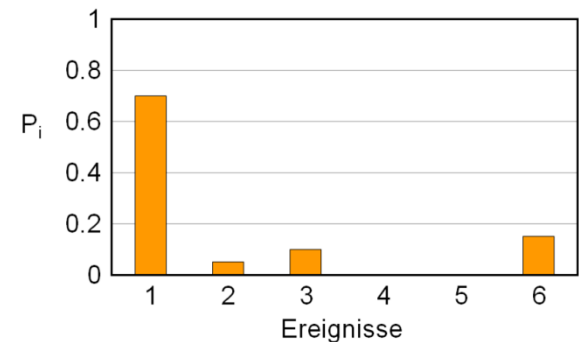
$$H_S = -\sum_{i=1}^k P_i \cdot \log_2(P_i) \quad H_{\max} = \log_2(k) \quad H_{\text{rel}} = H_S / H_{\max}$$



$$H_{\text{rel}} = 1 = \text{Max}$$

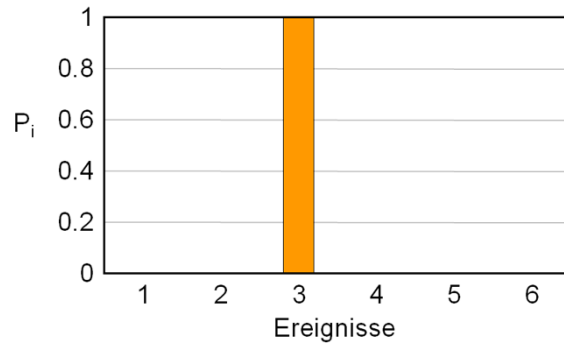


$$H_{\text{rel}} = 0 = \text{Min}$$



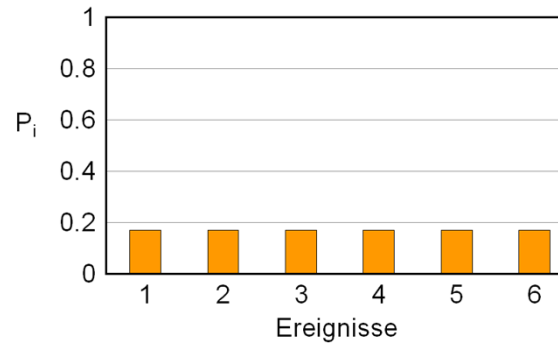
$$H_{\text{rel}} = 0.51$$

Analogy between playing dice and burning waste



$$H_{\text{rel}} = 0 = \text{Min}$$

„Cd-cube“



$$H_{\text{rel}} = 1 = \text{Max}$$

„100% through the stack“

Statistical entropy

$$H_S = - \sum_{i=1}^k P_i \cdot \log_2(P_i)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k P_i = 1$$

$$H_{\max} = \log_2(k)$$

$$H_{\text{rel}} = H_S / H_{\max}$$

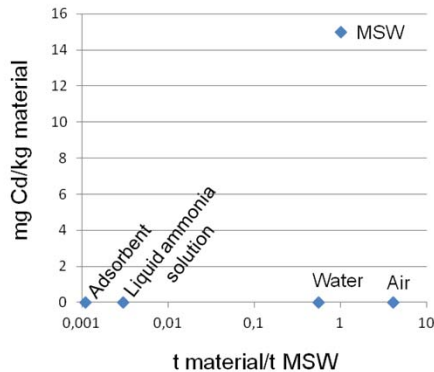
Statistical entropy analysis (Rechberger & Brunner, 2002)

$$H_S = - \sum_{i=1}^k m_i \times c_i \times \log_2(c_i)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k c_i \times m_i = 1$$

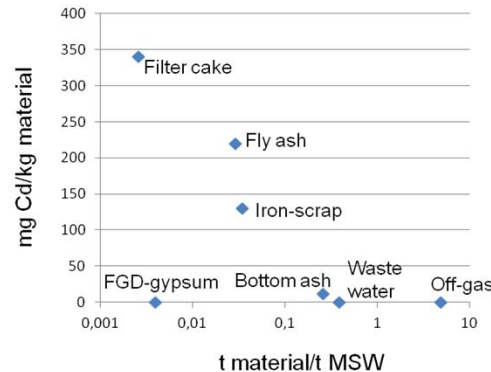
$$H_{\max} = \log_2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^k m_i \right)$$

Input distribution



$H_{\text{IN}} [0,1]$

Output distribution

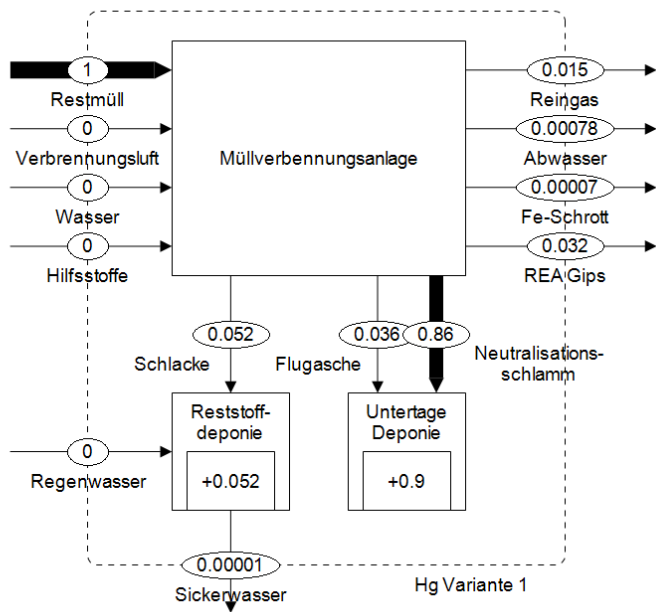


$H_{\text{OUT}} [0,1]$

$$\Delta H = H_{\text{OUT}} - H_{\text{IN}}$$

Hg distributions of two waste management systems

System „Incinerator“

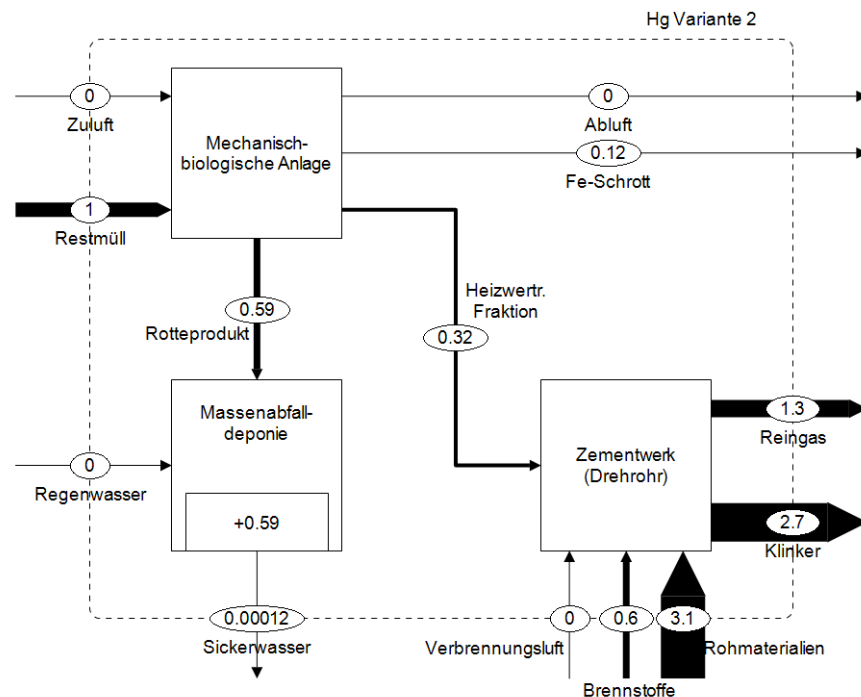


$$H_{IN} = 0.39$$

$$H_{OUT} = 0.30$$

$$\Delta H = - 23\% (= \text{concentrating})$$

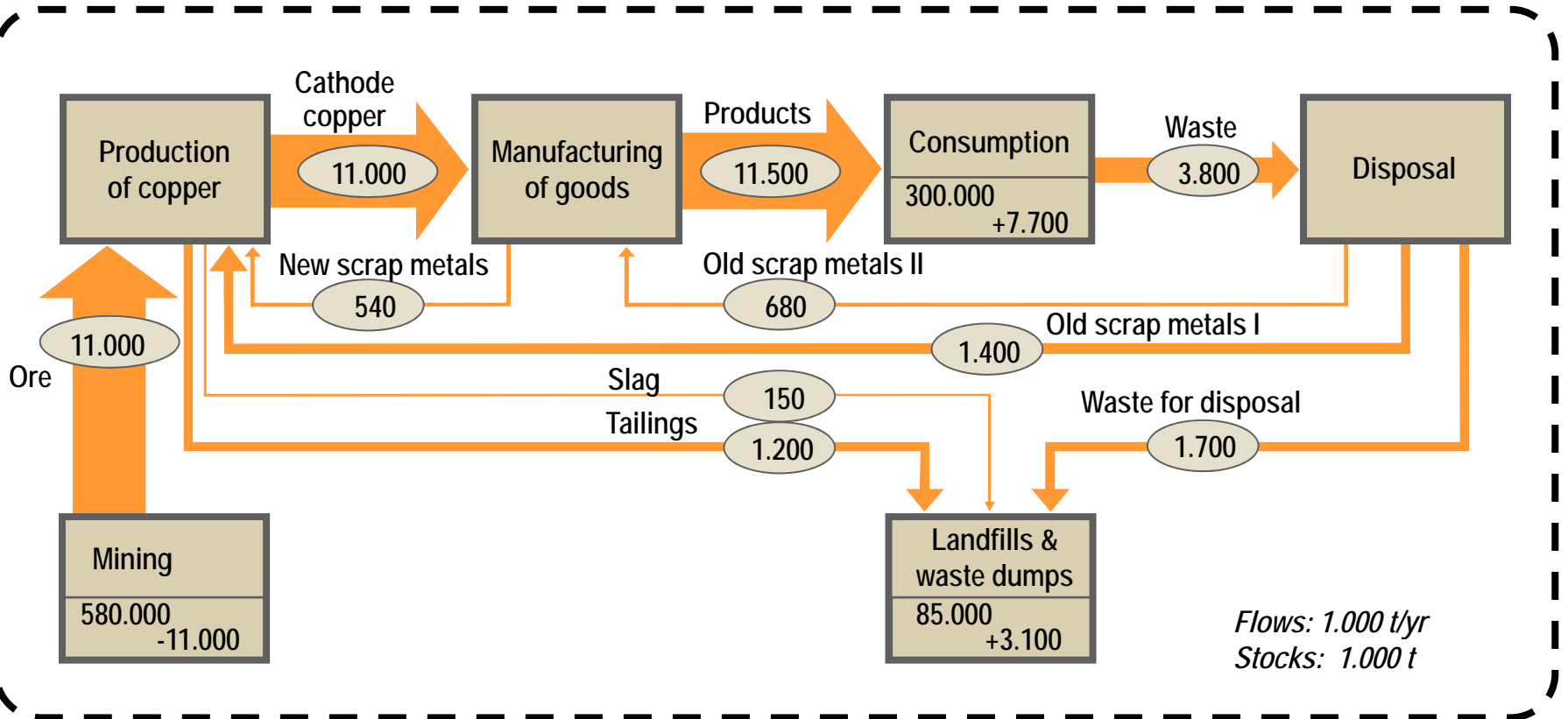
System „MBT + cement kiln“



$$H_{IN} = 0.39$$

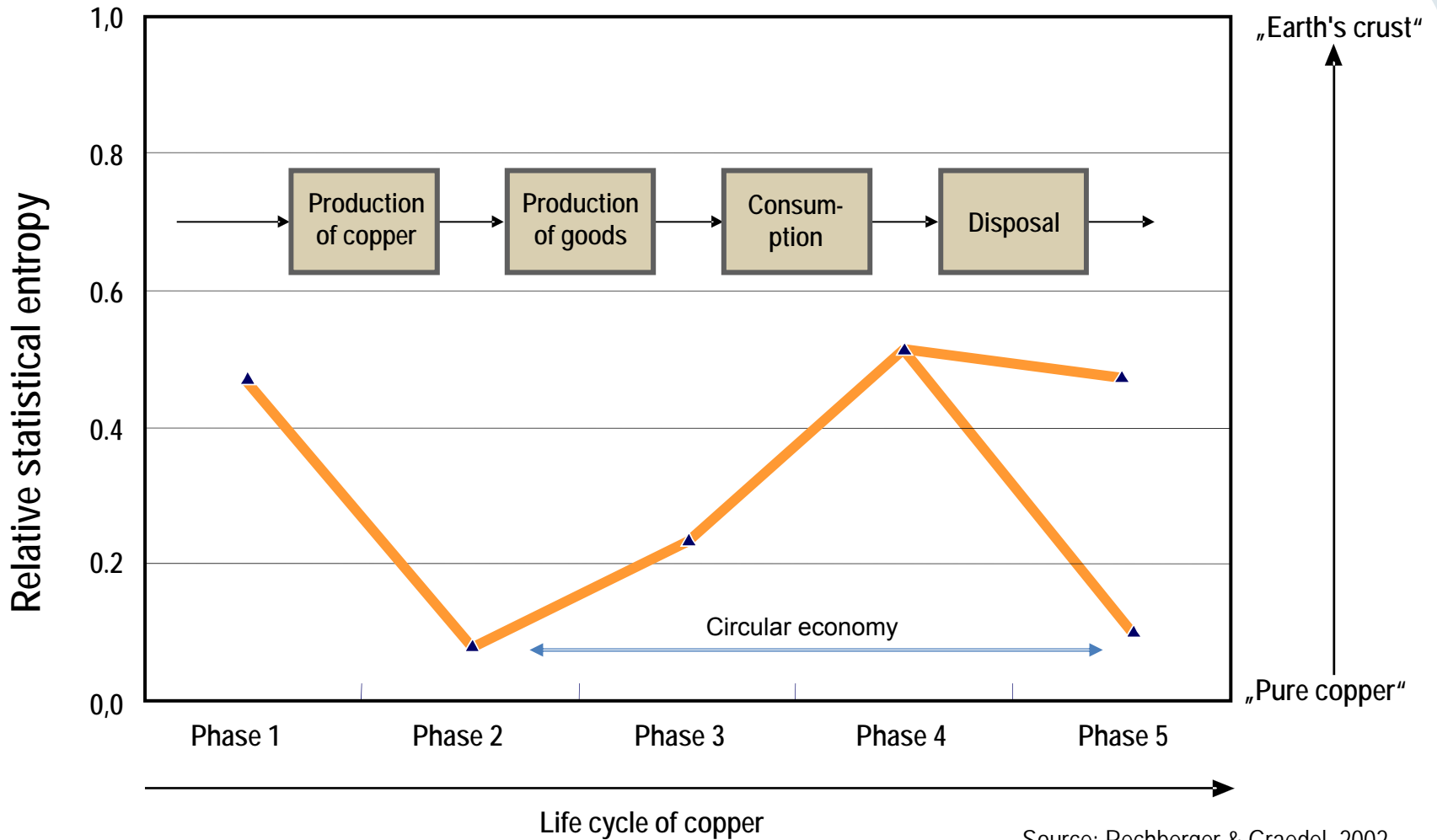
$$H_{OUT} = 0.46$$

$$\Delta H = + 18\% (= \text{diluting})$$

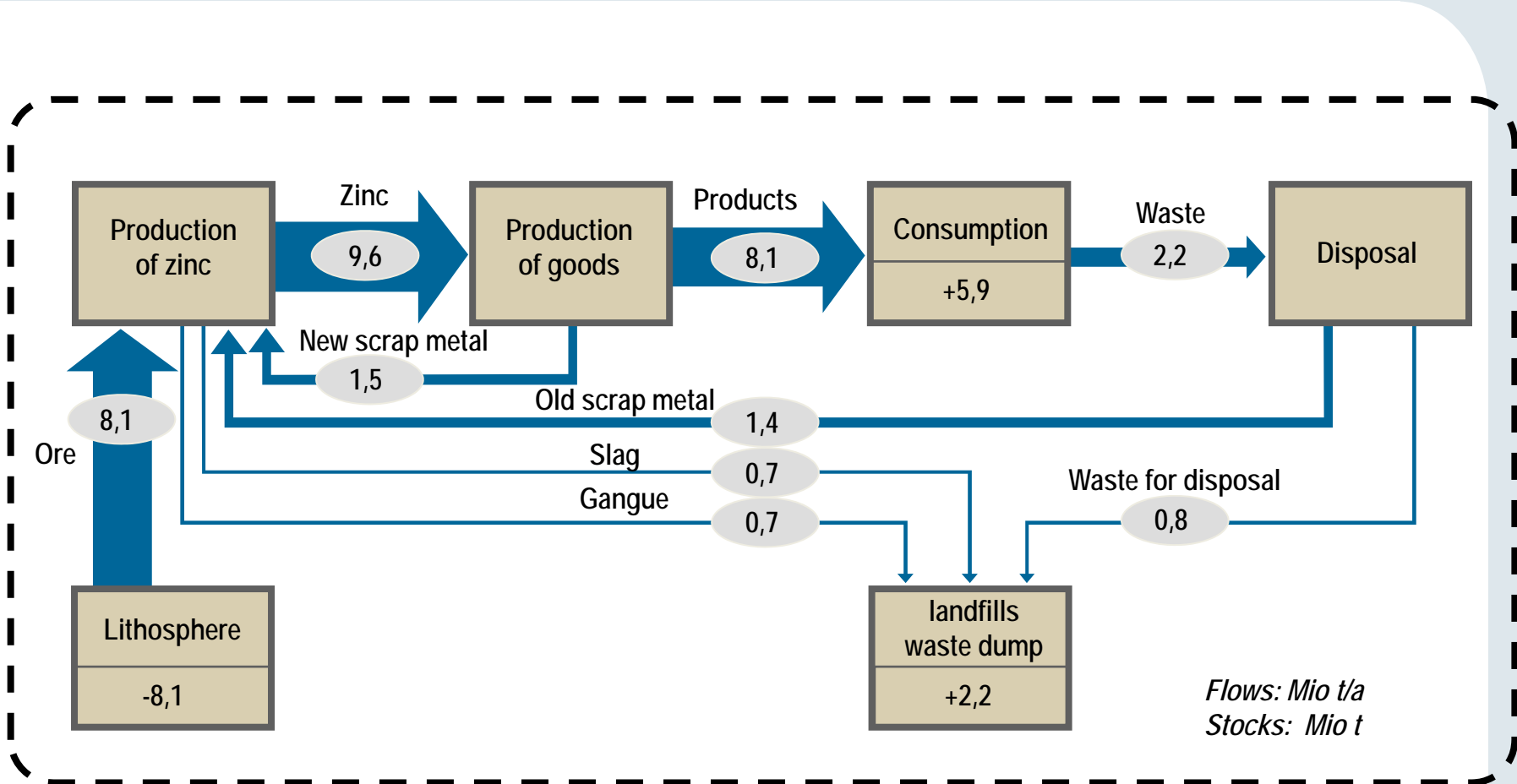


System boundary „copper global 1994“

Source: Graedel et al. 2002 (adapted)



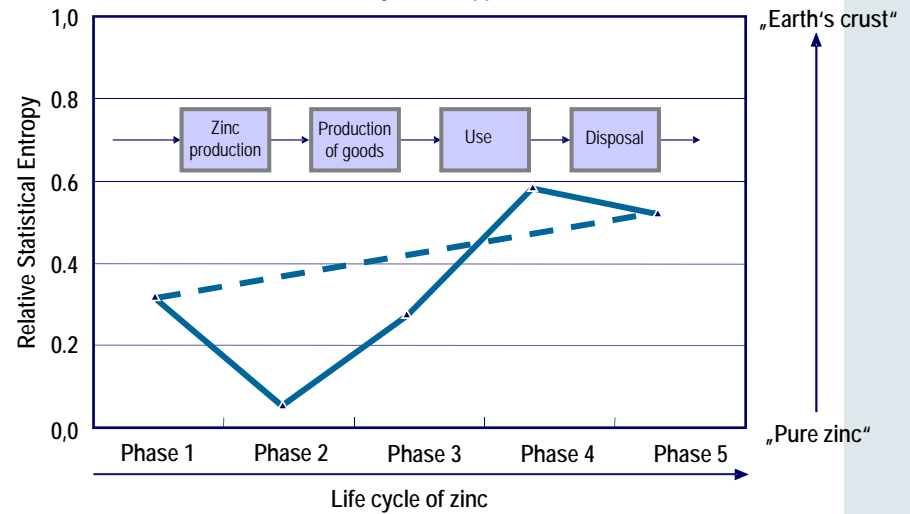
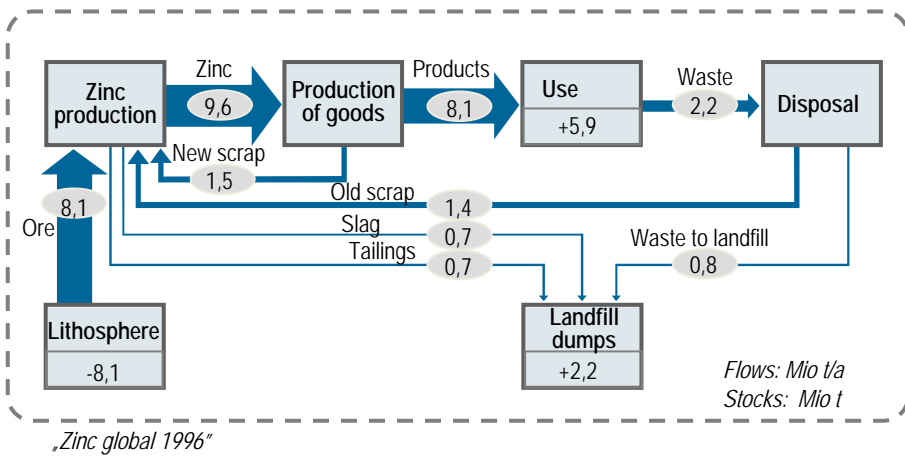
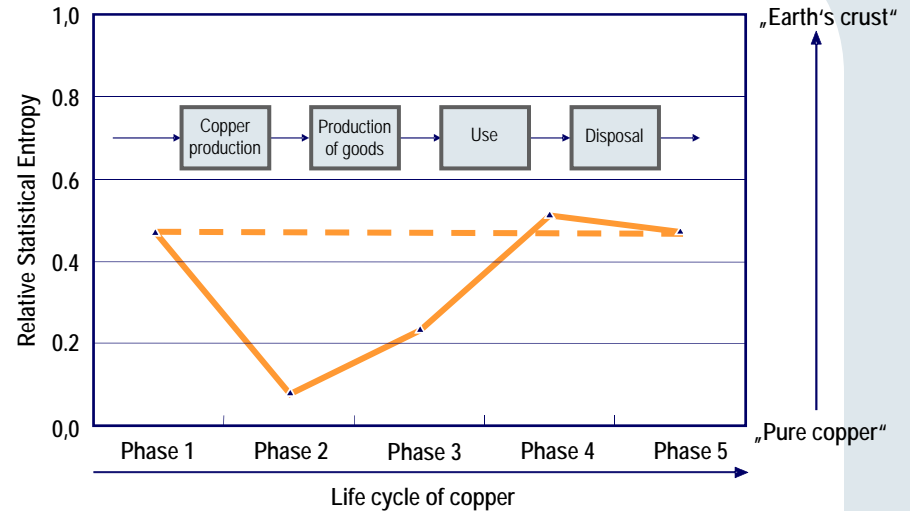
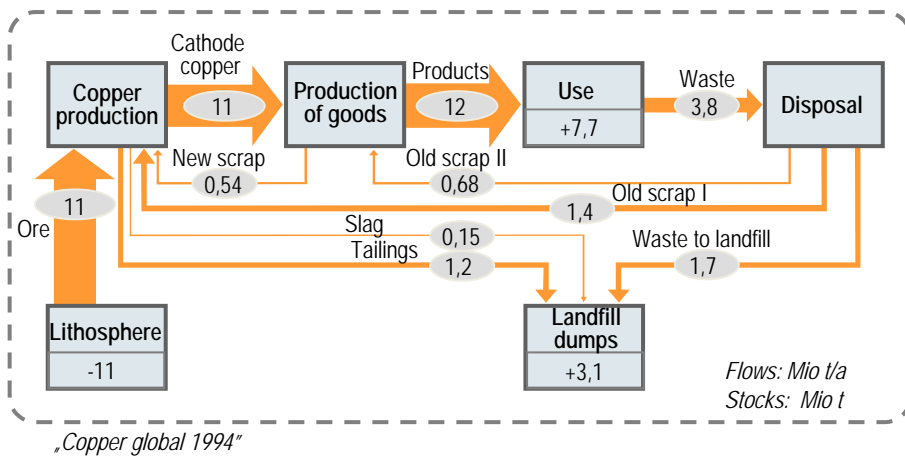
Source: Rechberger & Graedel, 2002



System boundary „zinc global 1996“

Source: Rechberger 2002

SEA as an indicator for the „performance“ of a system



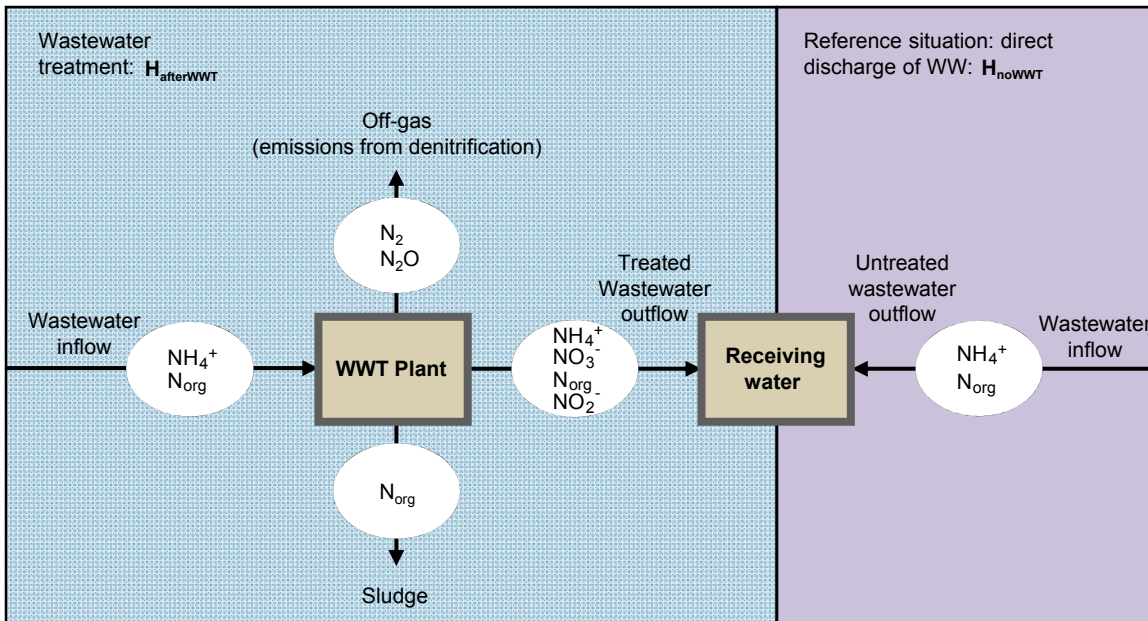
Sometimes the chemical speciation is very important, e.g.:

Nitrogen (NO_x , N_2 , NH_3 , ...)

Carbon (CO_2 , CO , CH_4 , C_xH_y , ...)

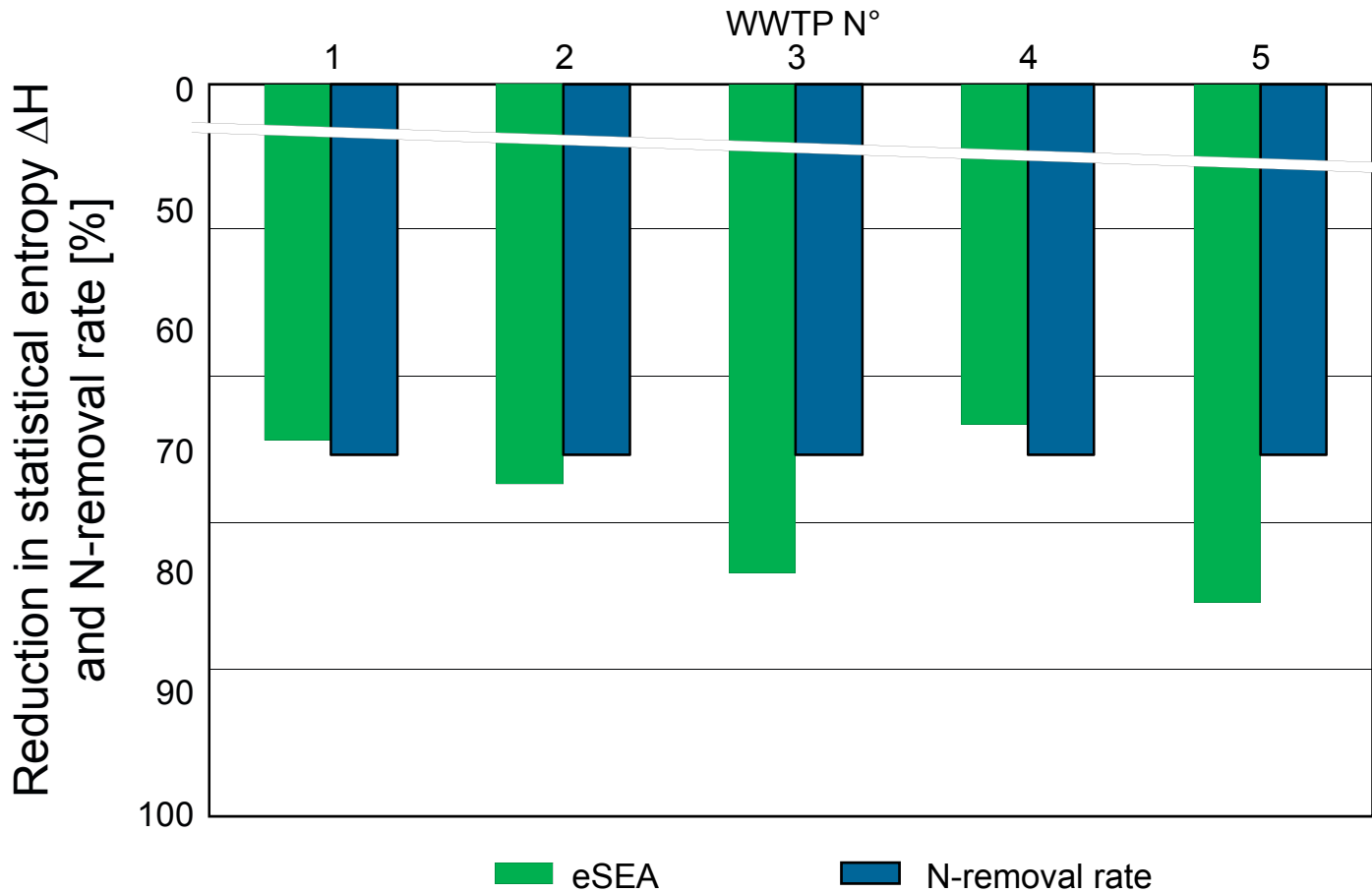
This requires adaptation of the SEA equations.

Let's go to the final section: Applications of extended SEA



Sobařtka & Rechberger, submitted

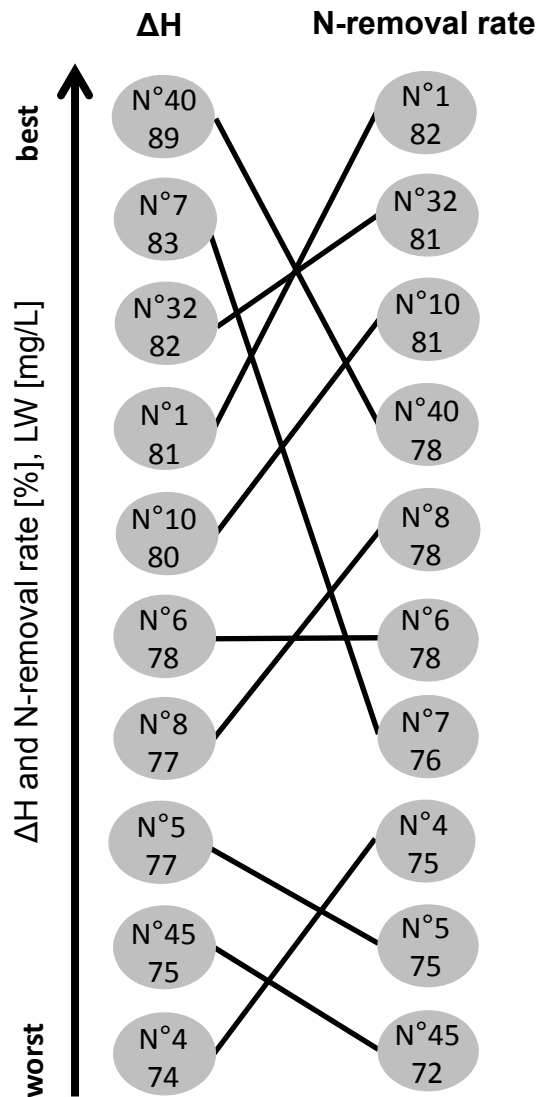
N – removal rate: N_{tot} in the effluent / N_{tot} in the wastewater



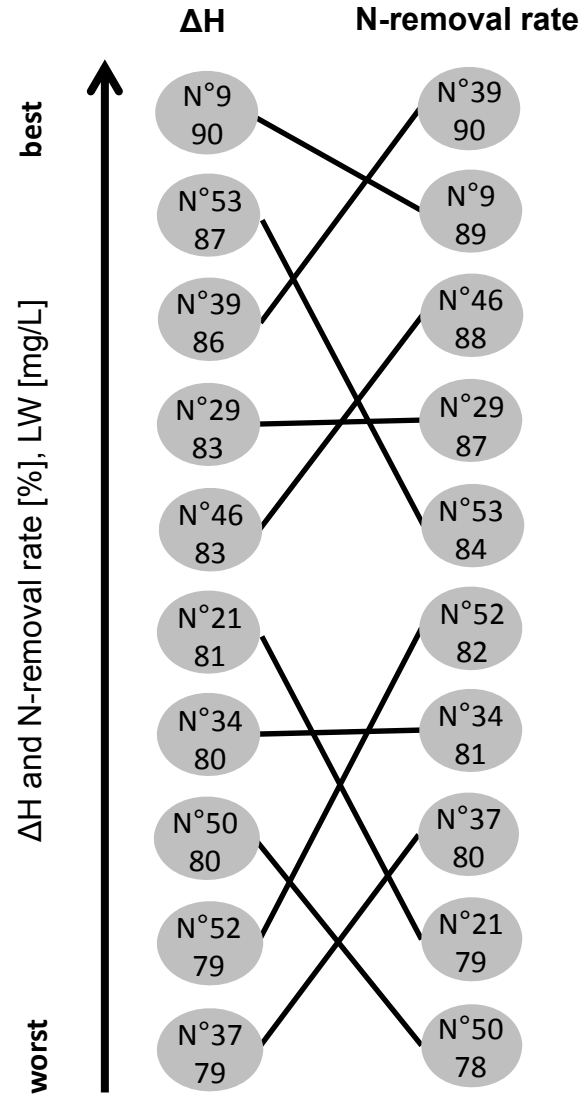
Sobaňka & Rechberger, submitted

Ranking of WWT facilities with N-removal rate and ΔH

10 WWTPs (< 50 000 PE)

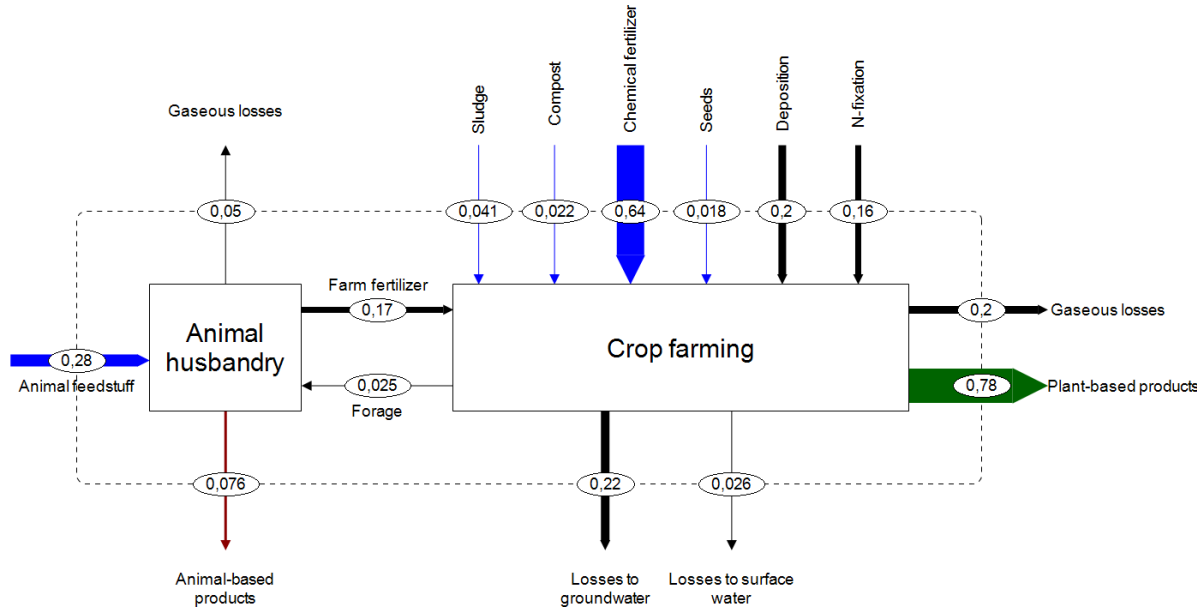


10 WWTPs (> 50 000 PE)



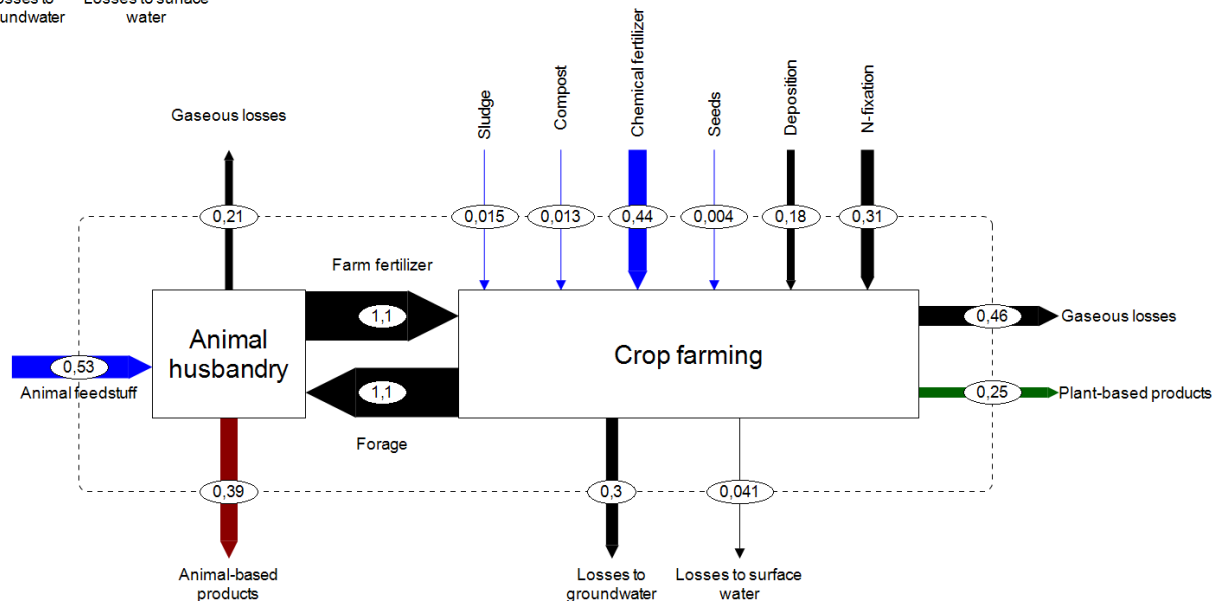
Comparison of two agricultural regions

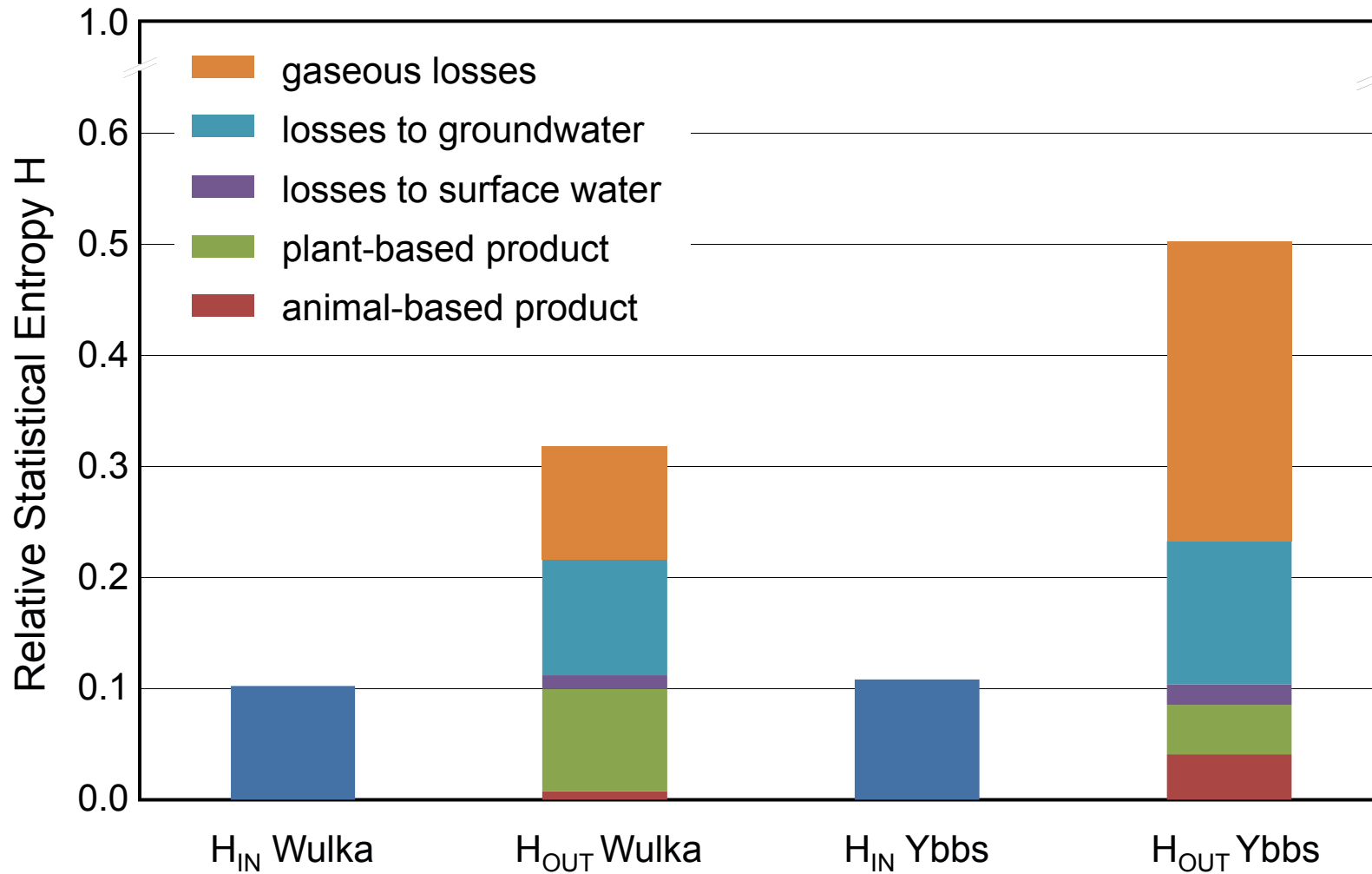
Figure 1: Nitrogen budget Wulka in kgN/ha/a; data related to 1kgN total input



Sobaňka et al., in preparation

Figure 2: Nitrogen budget Ybbs in kgN/ha/a; data related to 1kgN total input





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